THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Hasheesh, Hasheesh, Hasheesh.
See Second Page

Hasheesh, Hasheesh, Hasheesh,
See Second Page.

For Cloaks
At bargains, go to Barker & Co's, Market Street.

S. R. S.
Each day's experience confirms it that Sawyer's Barber Soap is the best in use. Only 50 cents a cake.

Dress [Goods]
Of all kinds, closing out cheap, at Barker & Co's, Market Street.

Fine Shirtings.
Muslins, 25 cents, extra, yard wide, do., 31 cents at Barker & Co's, 59 Market Street.

For Shawls
At reduced prices, go to Barker & Co's, 59 Market Street.

French Merinos.
At less than Eastern prices, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Balmoral Skirts,
A very large lot, from the lowest priced to very fine—on the northeast corner Fourth and Market street
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

At Wholesale.
Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at less than Eastern prices at Barker & Co's.

Established.
Its reputation is established, and Sawyer's Barber Soap is now preferred to all others. Cheap at 50 cents a cake.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants
Replenishing stock should, before purchasing visit the establishment of Barker Co., 59 Market street, as they have full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other staple goods, which they are selling at much less than Eastern prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale,
The best place to buy them, either in the East or West is at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market, where can be found the best assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Print stuffs and other staple goods.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Put the Question
Generally to your friends, as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. 'Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

Furs, Shawls
And Dress Goods. Remember, the place to buy them is at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s. They are offering great bargains in Furs, Shawls, Merinos, Cashmeres, Wool De Laines, Coburgs, Alpacas, and a good assortment of Barred and Stripped Dress Goods, also, Flannels and Blankets, greatly reduced in price. Call early and get a bargain at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

"Westward the Star of Empire Makes its Way."
The genuine Oriental remedy so long known in eastern countries, and which a few years ago caused such commotion among the old fogies of the medical profession, by the celebrated treatise on the article by the Assistant Surgeon and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, is now for the first time introduced into this country by the Sylvan Oriental Company of Boston.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarren, are the wholesale agents for this place, where the genuine Hasheesh Candy can be had. Price, 50c and $1,00 per box. None genuine without the imprint of the Sylvan Oriental Company, 151 Washington street, Boston, on each box.

Well To-Day, Sick To-Morrow.
Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that Hostetter's Bitters owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

With the Almost
Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know and what experience has demonstrated to be, a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicines; what you know to have cured will cure again. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be without a bottle of it, that is our advice, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, you are comparitively secure.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

CITY ITEMS.

Blankets.
White and colored, a very full line, at low prices, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Plaid Flannels.
All the popular makes, at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Don't Forget
To call at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, and get a bargain in Dry Goods and Furs; all goods marked down.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1866.

The report of the Adjutant General will be out in a few days, and from an advance copy I am able to give you a synopsis of the contents. Of course, of the 319 pages there are but few which are not devoted to the numbers of the regiments and the list of their field and staff officers. Adjutant General Russell refers in eloquent language to the valuable assistance Pennsylvania rendered to the Government during the war, and says that the orders to muster out have been so actively executed that of the two hundred and ten regimental organizations, and the many unattached companies of infantry and cavalry and independent batteries of artillery, furnished by Pennsylvania during the rebellion there are now (Nov. 30th,) remaining in the service but six regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one battalion of cavalry.

The changes in the different commands during the war are noted. The regiments mustered out during 1865, are enumerated, and the promotions by order of the War Department, are given.

During the year 1865, three regiments were organized, viz: the 213th, Col J. A. Gorgas; the 214th, Col. D. B. McKibbin; and the 215th, Col. F. Wister. Twenty-five companies were also organized and assigned to different old regiments. The total number of men mustered in during the year being 9,645. During the year, the recruiting agents at Harrisburg, forwarded to regiments in the service, 9,133 volunteers, and 6,675 drafted men and volunteers. 387 men were forwarded to the regular army between January and April.

The troops sent into service during the war, (including the ninety days militia, in 1863,) were as follows:

During 1861	130,594
" 1862	71,100
" 1863	43,016
" 1864	21,704
" 1865	20,810
Total	302,284

Inspector General Todd, under date of November 20th, makes his annual report. He says that notwithstanding the most earnest efforts of his department, the work of enrollment is not yet completed. Twenty counties out of sixty-six have failed to perform their duties, thus making it impossible to report the number of men subject to military duty. A piece of information which is still needed, although the war has ceased. The whole number of men in the State liable to enrolment, is estimated at 247,709. The Inspector General recommends that military service shall be exacted under one uniform law that will operate equally and symmetrically over the entire State, and he also recommends that the Legislature appoint a commission, authorized to draft a bill to take the place of all antecedent legislation.

The counties which have failed to make an enrolment are Armstrong, Beaver, Berks, Bucks, Cambria, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Philadelphia, Pike and Schuylkill. These counties contain a population of 1,282,851, or about one-half of the entire population of the State. A note in the report states that the returns of Mifflin county have subsequently received.

The total number of men enrolled in the balance of the State, was 154,163, of whom 13,235 were exempted. Allegheny has 17,907 enrolled, and 117 exempted.

GENERAL NEWS.

AT one of the principal Belgian coal mines a fortune teller had predicted that the 24 of Dec. would be signalized by a terrible catastrophe which would cost the life of a great number of the miners. The effect of this prediction was that none of the workmen would descend into the mine that day, and all work was stopped. The prediction was necessarily unfulfilled.

THE Nor' Wester says the Hudson Bay Company recently forwarded to St. Paul six thousand mink skins, contained in twelve ordinary sized boxes—probably the most valuable package of furs ever sent to St. Paul. They were sold at nine dollars each, making a total of fifty-four thousand dollars. The duty upon the skins was twelve hundred dollars in gold.

A COMPANY has been formed in Buffalo for the purpose of procuring gas from a well that has been bored about ten miles north of that city, and which produces 40,000 cubic feet of brilliant burning gas. A contract has been made to supply the Buffalo Gas Company with that amount of gas daily at one dollar per thousand feet.

DEATH OF DR. MCBRIDE.—Dr. McBride, who gave himself the title of the "King of Pain," and who was in Pittsburgh several months since with his celebrated pain-killer, of which he sold a large quantity, was shot, a few days since, by a gambler, in Memphis, and died shortly afterwards. McBride had acquired considerable wealth by the sale of his medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* says of Westminster Abbey that each day adds to the mischievous effects of climate upon the building. Damp is now doing as much harm as did any iconoclast of former days. On a thaw taking place after prolonged frost the stone falls in all directions.

IT is stated in the Georgia papers that a colony is being organized at Columbus, in that State, to go to Mexico. Judge Wm. L. Sharkey, lately of Tennessee, and ex-member of the Confederate Congress from the Knoxville district, is at the head of it.

THE youngest oil operator is J. O. R. Wilson, of Rochester, New York, who is yet in his teens. He has a heavy interest in the Pennsylvania region, and disposed of a part of it the other day for $250,000.

AN advocate of Colmar, France, lately left a legacy of $20,000 to the lunatic asylum of that town. "I earned this money," his will states, "by the patronage of those who go to law; my present gift is but a restitution."

WE think that people generally will be astonished at learning from the Secretary of the Treasury that less than one-fifth of our mercantile marine has been destroyed or transferred to foreign ownership during the war.

AN English groom has been convicted of the singular misdemeanor, of throwing his dog into a railway train while in motion, thereby killing the animal and wounding the guard.

THE old North Carolina Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, is to be destroyed. It is the oldest building now used as a church in that city. It was built in 1769.

A MOVEMENT has been commenced in Macon, Georgia, for a fund of $100,000, for the benefit of Hon. Jefferson Davis and family.

MORE cotton is annually taken by thieves in New York than is destroyed by fire. Yet a single haul never exceeds thirty pounds.

THE gross receipts of seventy-six Insurance societies in New York last year, was $27,000,000.

SALE OF VALUABLE IRON WORKS IN VIRGINIA.—The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states that the valuable iron works property near Port Republic, in that county, has been sold by its proprietors, Messrs. Lewis, Crawford & Co., to Messrs. Abbott & Co., of the Abbott Iron Works Company, of Baltimore city, for $70,000 cash. Messrs. Abbott & Co. intend to go into the iron business actively, and will at once give employment to about one hundred hands at their works in Rockingham. The same paper says the iron works property in Page and Rockingham counties, known as the Shenandoah Iron Works, lately owned by Messrs. D. and H. Forrer, has been sold within the past few weeks for $240,000, equivalent to cash. It was purchased by Messrs. Milnes & Johns, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania presented yesterday the following statesmanlike view of suffrage:

"It is now proposed after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race.

Are we to infer that Mr. Cowan stays away from the polls from fear of coming in contact with a stronger head than his own?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, as the Nashville *Dispatch* says, must regard it as a favorable indication when such men as John Bell and Emerson Etheridge, who are certainly not his personal friends, cordially sustain the policy of his administration in regard to the Southern States. Their support of the President in the great work of restoration of the Southern States springs from patriotic motives, and should, therefore, be appreciated the more highly.

WHY is President Johnson like Chimborazo? Because he is the greatest of all the Andies.—*N. O. Picayune.*

But it is a mistake about the President being a Presbyterian. *Church* has not yet drawn the *Heart of the Andies.*

Affray on Board a Steamship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A serious affray occurred on board the steamship Manhattan, at pier No. 3, North river, yesterday afternoon, between the firemen and coal passers and the second mate, Henry Curwin. The latter, being severely beaten and hard pressed, drew a revolver and discharged it at the crowd, the shot taking effect on the head of Michael Haley, a fireman, producing a probably fatal wound. Curwin was arrested, and the wounded man was taken to the city hospital, where the surgeon gave it as his opinion that Haley could not live through the night.

Fire at Dunkirk, New York—Four Emigrants Burned to Death.

DUNKIRK, Jan. 24.—A row of wooden buildings on Third street, this city, nearly an entire block in length, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in a German emigrant house, through the careless exposure of coal oil. Four bodies have been taken from the ruins burned beyond identification. They are supposed to be emigrants. One man was rescued from the flames, but is so seriously burned that his recovery is doubtful. The amount of loss and insurance is not ascertained.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES From Washington.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Treasury Department Circular.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Speech of Judge Lawrence.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1866.

TREASURER'S CIRCULAR.

The following circular was issued to-day by the Treasury Department:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 4, 1866. }

The third section of chapter seventy-eight, laws of the second session of the thirty-eight Congress, "act approved March 3d, 1865," provides that all moneys now directed by law to be paid the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States by the party making such payment, stating the name of the depositor and the specific account on which the deposit was made, signed by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary, or proper officer of a deposit bank, transmitted to and received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be deemed a compliance with the law requiring payment to be made to the Commissioner Internal Revenue, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

In accordance with these provisions, many Banks and other monied institutions, and railroads and other corporations, in making payment for taxes imposed by sections 120, 121 and 122, of chapter 173, of the laws of the first session of the thirty-eighth Congress, act approved June 30th, 1864, have transmitted to me bankers drafts upon their correspondents, subjecting this office and its branches to the expense and inconvenience incident to the collection of such drafts, before the amounts thereof can be carried into the Treasury, and the proper certificates issued.

To obviate this expense, inconvenience and delay parties, or institutions making payments for taxes imposed by the sections of the Act of June 30th, 1864, above quoted, will hereafter be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for that purpose with the officers or banks designated by the Third Section of the Act of March 24, 1865, as aforesaid, and all drafts hereafter received by me for payments will be returned to the parties from whom they may be received. The original certificates received for such deposits, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the duplicates with the proper statements to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Treasurer has nothing to do with either such statements or certificates in any of the above cases, except when the deposit is made at this office.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer, U. S.

JUDGE LAWRENCE ON THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The subject of the basis of representation being under discussion in the House to-day, Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to recommit, with instructions to report an amendment to the Constitution so as to apportion representatives on the basis of male adult voters who are citizens, and so as to apportion direct taxes on the basis of property.

He argued these propositions in a speech at length. Taxation on persons was wrong; property was the proper basis. The Constitution was the result of a compromise, and the reason which gave rise to it having passed, we should now amend it on a just basis. Now the South will have twenty-eight representatives for the disfranchised colored population which is pregnant for them.

He would strike down the political power and give to every voter all over the land the same weight in electing Representatives, as that one voter in South Carolina should have no more power than one voter in Ohio. If the States declare whole classes of people unfit depositaries of power, no class should have political power for them. The States can enfranchize all or refuse it, though he gave no opinion as to the power of Congress to interfere. A State might cease to be republican in form, when Congress could interfere, but that subject was not involved in this amendment. Let us protect industry, guard labor from taxation, impose no burthens on the labor of the artizan or mechanic which can be avoided. Let capital and wealth bear its burthens on just principles.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Disbursements and transfers to the amount of more than sixteen millions of dollars were made by the treasury last week.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a negative recommendation of the act for the appointment of a Superintendent of Assessment for each county, and dispensing with the present County Auditors.

Mr. Householder, from the Committee on corporations, introduced an act incorporating the Enterprise Insurance Company.

Bills in Place.—Mr. Bigham introduced an act relative to the Pittsburgh Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company, increasing the stock and regulating tolls; also, incorporating the Pittsburgh Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act incorporating the Continental Iron and Coal Company.

Mr. M'Conaughy, a supplement to the election laws enforcing penalties on deserters.

The resolutions of Mr. Landon instructing the senators in Congress to vote for the bill granting the right of suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia, was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—*Reports of Committees*—Mr. Meckling, an act to allow the school directors of Kittanning borough to borrow money. Also, one to incorporate the Dollar Saving Fund of Kittanning. Also, one to incorporate the Kittanning Water Company. Also, one to declare Mahoning creek a public highway.

Bills in Place—Mr. Sturdevant, an act to allow the borough of Titusville to borrow money; also, one to legalize the election of the borough officers in Pithole City.

Adjourned.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLAS.

Soldiers' National Convention.

PENSIONS FOR PRIVATE SOLDIERS,

Increased Facilities for Smuggling,

PRIZE MONEY NEARLY READY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Times'* Washington special says Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was last evening married to Mr. J. Robert Williams, U. S. A., at her residence in Washington. The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch, of the Catholic Church, in the presence of a small and select circle of friends of both parties.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, now in session in Washington, adopted a petition yesterday, asking that Congress raise the pensions of private soldiers to fifteen dollars. General Butler addressed the Convention last evening, and General Banks will speak to-morrow night. The objects of the Convention are the promotion of the interests of the disabled legal survivors of the great rebellion.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the St. Lawrence being frozen over and consequently affording extra facilities for smuggling, the Commissioner of Customs has ordered an increase of his force of revenue officers stationed on the Canadian frontier. The Commissioner states that many of the officers are armless soldiers, who notwithstanding their disability, make most efficient and valuable officers.

Prize money for crews of the United States steamers James Adger, Niphon and Daylight, for the capture of the rebel blockade runner Cornubia, is all in the treasury for distribution by the Treasury Department in a few weeks.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—Mrs. C. C. Clay arrived, this morning, to visit her husband.

The government buildings will be soldat Newport News, on the 26th.

The steamer Hatteras has sailed for New York.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Constitutional Amendment Discussed.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FREEDMENS BUREAU

The Admission of Colorado.

FRENCH EXPOSITION BILL.

No Increase of the Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1866.

The entire session of the House to-day was occupied in discussing the constitutional amendment from the Reconstruction Committee. The opposition thereto gathers strength with every hour's debate, and nearly every one of the twenty members who have spoken, has suggested an amendment or a substitute. Its passage by the requisite two third vote is not at all probable, and the present indications are that it will be recommitted for revision. Mr. Stevens will endeavor to secure a vote to-morrow, but will find serious opposition and a strong desire for further debate.

To-day's session of the Senate was given to the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The section assuring the negroes peaceable possession of the sea islands, off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, for three years, was finally agreed to by a vote of 31 yeas against 11 nays. The other amendments made in the Judiciary Committee, were also adopted.

Mr. Davis offered about a dozen amendments, all of which were voted down. He has the floor for to-morrow, and will make a two-hours speech, and the vote on the passage of the bill will, by agreement, be taken at three o'clock.

The House Committee on Territories is considering a bill for the admission of Colorado, which grants twenty sections of land for the buildings of the State Capitol, fifty sections for the erection of a State Penitentiary, seventy-two sections for the use and support of a State University; and also grants all the salt springs therein to the State.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will present to-morrow a bill to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of products of the United States at the French Exposition in 1867. It appropriates fifty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings, and authorizes the appointment of one agent at a salary of two thousand dollars, ten commissioners at a salary of one thousand dollars, and four clerks at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars each. The Secretary of the Navy is empowered to give the use of one or more vessels for transportation purposes. The whole amount of money appropriated is one hundred thousand dollars.

The House Committee on Banks and Banking will probably report against the proposal of the Comptroller of Currency to add one hundred million dollars to the limit of the National bank circulation.

The nomination of General McNeil for Collector at St. Louis meets some opposition in the Senate, but will probably be confirmed finally.

An order mustering out of service a number of Quartermasters of volunteers was promulgated to-day. Among the number discharged are Captain John E. Scott, of Indiana, and Captain Lyrie S. Metcalf, of Illinois.

Letters have been received here from several prominent merchants of Canada, in which they say that if the reciprocity treaty is not renewed they will be compelled to starve or apply for admission into the American Union, and that they prefer the latter. They predict that if our Congress refuses to extend the treaty, real estate in Canada will decrease fifty per cent in value in less than two months after its abrogation.

Robert P. Warring, of Charlotte, N. C., editor of a paper published there has been tried by a court martial and convicted on the charge of publishing and circulating disloyal and seditious writings within a district under military law. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of three hundred dollars, and if payment be not made in five days, to be imprisoned for six months. Gen. Ruger has approved the sentence.

The Chilian Minister here expects to receive intelligence by the next mail from the Pacific coast that Peru has joined Chili in her efforts to resist the attempted encroachments of Spain on that Republic.

CAPTURED GUNS AT WEST POINT.

Trial of General Baker.

ISSUE OF NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War communicated to the House to-day, in compliance with a resolution, the correspondence of the United States Academy and the Chief Engineer of the army, relative to marking with the names of the battle the captured guns. It appears that there are upwards of thirty cannon at West Point, among them some of historical value, and not one bears the name, nature, in charge of Capt. Ralch, who asked instructions relative to marking them with suitable inscriptions.

General Denfield suggests that it is not desirable to inscribe on any of these guns evidence of capture as trophies of war, to remain at an institution where young men from all parts of the United States and other countries are to meet and contract friendship. He says it should be our study, with these young men, to protect for the future the blessings of an honorable peace, and to place constantly before the sight of those whose section of country suffered by the rebellion. Let history tell the evils of rebellion, as has been produced, and let us, through the instrumentality of the Military Academy, review its powerful influences in uniting a national feeling through the friendships that are sure to flow from a scholastic fellowship under military training for years. These guns should be preserved only as historical records of the arm of the service, with the period and place of manufacture of each, and the caliber and description of the gun inscribed, omitting everything connected with their capture or use.

Officers appointed by the Freedmen's Bureau for taking the census of the colored population of the District of Columbia have completed the census of Washington City, and find therein upwards of 25,000 colored persons in the District.

In the Criminal Court to-day was commenced the trial of Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, against whom there are three indictments, based on the complaint of Mrs. Joseph Howell, charging false imprisonment, extortion, assault and robbery by conveying away from her four United States Treasury notes of the value of fifty dollars each. This is the well-known parson broker case.

Mrs. Cobb admitted on the stand that she was engaged in this business, and that she had procured three pardons previous to the one which was returned to the President by Gen. Baker, and which the latter procured from her.

It commenced snowing here to-day at noon. There is good sleighing to-night.

Dr. Powell starts for North Carolina to-morrow. He is charged with various matters connected with the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Freedman's Bureau.

A meeting was to-day announced to take place to-night at the Treasury Department, at which the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee of Ways and Means and the delegation from British Provinces were to confer in relation to the extension of the reciprocity treaty.

It is stated that $100,000 of the new issues of fractional currency, which are intended to supercede the old issue of the small circulating notes, will be issued only the coming week. The interest of the 7-30 bonds, amounting to $7,500,000, falling due on the 15th inst., is being redeemed by the Treasury Department and all designated depositories. Over $125,000 in Coupons have already been redeemed.

The Alleged Chilian Privateer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Meteor is still in charge of the United States officers. Ex-Governor Andrew, of Mass., William M. Evarts and Jos. V. Nicholson, have made strenuous efforts with District Attorney Dickinson to have the vessel released, stating that her character was the reverse of hostile, as they were informed by the owners.

It is believed that the ship has not been thoroughly searched, and it is thought that powder and ball are stowed in some part of her. Harry Placid, of Peru, a Chilian, was found on board. It is believed to be used for the construction of a forward deck sufficient to carry a three hundred-pounder, which, according to the information received by the District Attorney, she was to take aboard. The crew consisted of fifty-three men.

Mr. Dickenson will probably refer the case to the Secretary of State, the matter being of national importance. In the event of the action of the authorities being sustained, the vessel will be condemned and sold for the benefit of Uncle Sam. The national officials here have no doubt she is intended for a Chilian privateer.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Larwell, wife of a former Confederate General, has proposed to sell to the State for a Governor's residence, her fine house and grounds opposite the capitol. The price asked is one hundred thousand dollars.

The execution of Hefferman's murderers is to take place at noon on Friday, near Fort Houston. All four will be executed at once. Workmen are now busily engaged in erecting a scaffold.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of citizens of Colorado, now resident in New York, in favor of the admission of that territory as a State, but with the premise that the word "white" shall be stricken from her Constitution.

Mr. Brown presented a similar petition on the same subject.

Mr. Brown also presented a petition asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. Samuel J. Kirkwood was sworn in as a Senator from Iowa, until the 3d of March, 1867.

The Judiciary Committee reported, without amendment, the bill relative to the Court of Claims, allowing an appeal to the Supreme Court within ninety days after its passage in certain cases.

The Naval Committee reported the bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen, with amendments, one of which guards against payment of costs which have been contracted through negligent want of will or fraud on the part of the officer making the applications.

The Judiciary Committee reported it inexpedient to repeal the test oath at present. The Committee on Judiciary have been instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary for the protection of the loyal citizens of the United States, whose property was confiscated by the so-called Confederate government.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill in relation to the Court of Claims. This bill repeals the 14th Section of the act of March 3d, 1863, and allows an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States at any time within ninety days after its passage. In cases mentioned in the 5th Section of said act of 1863, except in cases in which money has been paid into the Treasury. The bill fixes as the opening of the term, the first Monday in December.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution proposing as an amendment to the constitution of the United States a provision that no payment shall ever be made by the United States, or any State, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on a resolution of the North Carolina Legislature, asking that the test oath be repealed, a resolution that it would be inexpedient to repeal the test oath at this time.

Mr. Conness, of California, complained that in the reports of the Associated Press, bills and other matters of great importance to California had been studiously omitted. He had recently entered a bill for the construction of a railroad in California, also a bill of general interest to the people of San Francisco. Neither had been mentioned.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, offered a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to require what legislation is necessary for the protection of loyal citizens of the United States whose property, real or personal, has been confiscated by the so-called Confederate government, and for the restoration of such property to the loyal owners thereof, and report by bill or otherwise.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the bill for the enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. McDougall, of California, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He denied the right of Congress to pass any such measure.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the section of the bill which, as amended, confirms titles given by Gen. Sherman to Sea Island land for three years.

The Senate refused to strike out the section. The question was taken on the substitute for the whole bill offered by Mr. McDougall and mentioned heretofore. Negatived—yeas, 8; nays 32.

At half-past four Mr. Davis rose to speak on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. Henderson moved to adjourn.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, suggested that the Senate adjourn, with an understanding that a vote be taken on the bill to-morrow. The question of adjournment was decided yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr. Davis was proceeding with his remarks, when

Mr. Hendricks suggested that there could be no opposition to adjournment, with an understanding that a vote would be taken to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Trumbull said he would not object, provided this was the understanding.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to report that direct taxes shall be apportioned according to property, and representation fixed on the basis of adult male voters who shall be citizens of the United States. He advocated his proposition.

Mr. Shellabarger supported Mr. Lawrence's amendment and opposed the resolution of the Committee on Reconstruction, saying that it gave to the States power to exclude all races.

Messrs. Clive and Pike, severally opposed the resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then resumed the consideration of the Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, with instructions to report an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall apportion direct taxes among the States according to the property in each, and which shall, secondly, apportion representation among the States on the basis of the number of adults, now voters, who shall be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Lawrence explained his position, saying that the present mode of apportioning the present direct taxes and representation was unjust, and although the result of compromise, it was wrong in principle and in its practical results. By this amendment, they would make the voters in each State pay direct taxes who was not proposed to withold suffrage from any class of people. The amendment did not design to interfere with the right of any State to say who shall not be voters. He wished one voter in South Carolina, to count as one voter in Ohio, for the purpose of representation. The original basis of representation of three-fifths of the slaves of the South having ceased, the mode itself should now pass away. Place it on labor, but on property, which was the true basis of taxation.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, because it contemplates, provides, and, in effect, authorizes the States to wholly disfranchise an entire race of people, and that too, whether that race be white or black, Saxon, Celtic or Caucassian, and without regard to their number or foreign nativity or the time population of the States.

Mr. Banks said that the basis of representation having been in effect stricken out by the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, the question was, whether the House should re-establish it.

Mr. Shellabarger further opposed the resolution and supported the amendment of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to Mr. Lawrence's instructions, namely: that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, and the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color. He said he could not give to the resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction his support, because it asserted by implication that a State has a right to disfranchise a large mass of its citizens.

Another objection to the resolution was that it enabled a State, by making the right to vote depend on a property qualification, to exclude a large mass of men of both races, and a State might legislate in such a way as to convert itself from a republic into a monarchy.

Mr. Schenck moved the following amendment to Mr. Lawrence's instructions:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number of male citizens of the age twenty-one years of age having the qualification for electors for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, The Congress, at their first session after the admission of a State into the Union, shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general convention of the population of all the States within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress may by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every hundred thousand of the population, but each shall have at least one representative."

Mr. Pike, of Maine, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Kelly, of Penn., said that on the 10th of January he took occasion to point out a slight error in the Constitutional Law into which the President seemed to have fallen. The principle which he had asserted at that time, having been controverted by the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Kasson, he Mr. Kelley now proceeded to establish it.

He read from the debates on the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Madison saying: "The necessity of a General Government supposes that the State Legislatures will sometimes fail or refuse to consult the common interest at the expense of their social convenience or prejudices."

Mr. Kelley, continuing, said the view of the question was to decide that the Legislatures of the States ought not have the uncontrolled right of regulating the times, places and manner of holding elections. These were words of great latitude. Should all vote for all the Representatives, or all in the district vote for a member allotted to the district? These and many other points would depend on the Legislatures and might materially effect the apportionment.

Mr. Kelley further quoted from the debates on the adoption of the Constitution, to sustain his views.

Mr. Broomwell, of Illinois, said that the resolution reported by the Committee, allowed its object to be defeated by leaving a door open to a property or other qualification, so that the man, whom the amendment was designed to protect, may be disfranchised.

He favored an amendment to apportion the representation among the several States in the same proportion of the different States in the inhabitants of each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as the number of male voters qualified to vote for representatives of the Legislature, will allow. He preferred that all the amendments should be reported, in order that they might all come up together for discussion.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, was convinced that the resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction was the only one which should be ingrafted in the Constitution.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, in the course of a few remarks, said that he saw such indications after the election of Mr. Lincoln, as to satisfy his mind that the dominant power desired civil war for the purpose of beginning a revolution in our system. If any amendments to the Constitution of the United States were necessary, this was not the time to make them.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, adverted to the views formerly expressed by him in relation to slavery, and thanked God that he with others was now standing here in order to determine what provision should be made in the midst of the ruin, which the South, by their efforts at secession had produced.

He showed the magnitude of the evil of unequal representation, and, in reply to Mr. Marshall, said if the Republican party was revolutionary, it was in the direction of freedom and equality, and it did not become a gentleman improperly calling himself a Democrat, to object to this object. They had no sympathy with those miserable wretches of the South, who, making themselves tyrants, deprived a large portion of the people of their rights. Now that an opportunity was offered to remedy the evil those who oppose could do so only on the ground that it would solve the difficulty and remove the negro from the arcana of politics, and so their occupation would be gone.

Mr. Sch

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

In our several editions yesterday we published a statement of the number of the larger manufacturing establishments of the two cities and adjoining borough. The accuracy of this statement was attested by the signatures of all our most prominent manufacturers and merchants, and was as follows:

21 Rolling Mills,	50 Glass Factories,
33 Machine Shops,	56 Oil Refineries,
12 Roller Factories,	20 Breweries,
4 Nut, Bolt and Washer Factories,	5 Cotton Factories,
1 Copper Smelting Works,	30 Tanneries,
2 Blast Furnaces,	68 Tobacco Factories,
1 Locomotive Works,	4 White Lead Factories
4 Wrought Iron Tube Factories,	2 Chemical Factories,
2 Malleable Iron Factories,	4 Woolen Factories,
2 Cast Steel Saw Factories,	30 Carriage Factories,
2 Gun Barrel Factories,	16 Potteries,
3 Chain Factories,	5 Flouring Mills,
20 Forges making large Shafting, &c.,	1 Cannon Foundry,
3 Plough and Agricultural Implement Factories,	8 Copper Manufactories,
3 Tile Factories,	2 Axe and Shovel Manufactories.
5 Steel Works,	11 Ship Yards,
46 Iron Foundries,	8 Marble Works,
10 Brass Foundries,	12 Wagon Factories,
2 Copper Rolling Mills,	20 large Manufactories of Clothing (not tailor shops).
	175 Collieries Attached to the Coal Trade of the City.

In addition to these vast establishments, it is stated, on the same authority, that there are "several hundred lesser, though not unimportant workshops and factories, producing a variety of wares and merchandise not enumerated." It is these larger and lesser establishments that give the peculiar character to Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for which they are widely distinguished. These twin cities—two in name, but one in substance—are altogether unmatched on the American continent, as to extent or variety of their manufactures. During the last three or four years a fresh impulse has been given to all departments of manufacturing industry. Great accessions have been made both to the population and to the facilities; and the march of improvement is still onward.

THE ANTHRACITE COUNTIES.

For a number of years past a Laborers, Association has existed in the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon. To some degree it extended into counties neighboring to these. Steadily it increased its numbers, perfected its organization, and consolidated its influence. At length it become so formidable as absolutely to dictate what remuneration should be paid for labor of different sorts connected with mining operations, and to enforce compliance.

By far the larger number of the members of this association are and have been democrats of the Copperhead variety. During the last two years of the war they became so exacting and turbulent that the National Government was obliged to keep large bodies of troops in those counties for the preservation of publicorder and the security of life and property.

This precaution produced a restraining effect, but by no means eradicated the evil. A system of terrorism was and is the means by which the Association chiefly accomplishes its object. By assaults, by batteries, by arsons, by murders, the aim is to overawe the proprietors, whether individual or corporate, and so maintain a complete mastership in the hands of the managers of the Association. The design of this mastership is about as much political as pecuniary. Hundreds of men have been savagely beaten, scores have been killed, and arsons have been multiplied. In one instance a church was surrounded in broad day-light by a gang of ruffians, set on fire and burned down in the presence of most of the men and women who usually worshipped in it; and for no conceivable reason except that a decided majority of the adult males in the congregation voted the republican ticket.

Last year the great coal and transportation companies operating in Luzerne county, concerted among themselves a passive resistance to the pecuniary exactions of this Association. Simultaneously they refused to pay the rate of wages demanded. This was so far as they dared to go. They did not dare to put other workmen into their service, nor did other workmen, not members of the Association, dare to enter their employ. The result was that for nearly three months not a boat load or car load of coal was sent from the county. In consequence, the price of coal went up in the seaboard markets some three dollars a ton, making the cost of fuel oppressive to hundreds of thousands of poor families, and entailing serious inconvenience on branches of manufactures using steam as a propelling force for machinery.

To countervail the more offensive operations of this Association Mr. RANDALL has introduced a bill into the State Senate for the appointment of a Detective Force, to be paid by a tax of one cent per ton on all coal mined. Mr. CROSLAND has proposed in the House a "Board of Public Safety," to consist of the President and Associate Judges and members of the Bar of Schuylkill county. Neither of these measures, we apprehend, will be regarded as of much utility by anybody who understands the evil to be removed. The latter proposition would prove no better than a farce. No appointment of this sort would prevent the lawyers from being to all intents and purposes in the interests of their clients, should they happen to be members of the Association.

CHANGING THE SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. HOUSHOLDER has proposed in the State Senate a change, which we think is not an amendment, in the manner of raising revenue for the support of Common Schools. He proposes, in substance, to derive all the revenue applicable to school purposes from a uniform tax on real and personal property. This, of course, would abolish the head tax now paid by unmarried men who have no real or personal property to assess.

Now, we go as far as anybody in asserting the obligation of the State to secure to all children within its borders, such an education as will fully fit them for any of the ordinary employments and duties. And this, not merely on the low ground that the discipline of the Common School is cheaper to the State than the discipline of the jails and penitentiaries, but on the higher ground that each child has a valid claim to a fair educational equipment for the journey of life.

But, we see no good reason why young men who have been well trained in the public schools, or who might have enjoyed all the benefits of the educational system had they so elected, should not have imposed on them at least a slight share of the expense of sustaining the institutions of instruction. That feature of the existing law is not oppressive, and we think it well to let it stand.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

We are gratified to learn that the daily Exchange, which was begun on Monday last, at the Board of Trade Rooms, is a decided success, so far. The attendance is fair and we trust that this experiment will continue to grow in favor, and become, eventually, an established institution of the city.

GOVERNOR CURTIN, in a private note we received from him yesterday afternoon, says: "My health is much improved, and I hope soon to be perfectly well."

GRANT'S REPORT IN EUROPE.

The London *Times* is delighted with Gen. Grant's report of the closing scenes of the war. No such literature is known in Europe. There it is not the fashion for military or naval commanders to furnish such detailed statements of their operations with the reasons therefor. The overthrow of the rebellion it attributes to "the military arithmetic of Gen. Grant." It adds the expression of this judgment, "that terrible though the cost was, it may well be questioned whether an indefinite prolongation of the war would not have cost both parties still more." It was precisely on this point that the democrats, during the progress of the campaign, were [illegible] terrible assault on [illegible] saved his fame.

THE reported attempt at bribery last winter, at Harrisburg, has just been reported upon in the Senate by Mr. LOWRY, Chairman of the Investigation Committee appointed last session. The substance of the conclusion reached by the Committee is thus stated:

1st. That thirty thousand dollars were sent to Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, to be used in procuring the passage of the bill in question, or, as stated by one of the witnesses, to "pay necessary expenses incurred in getting it through."

2d. That Mr. Tatlow Jackson, of Philadelphia, agent for Mr. James McHenry, a large creditor of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, procured from Mr. Samuel Wann, another agent of McHenry's in New York, at least twenty-five thousand dollars of this money, and that he sent the said twenty-five thousand dollars to Harrisburg by the hand of his brother, Mr. John Jackson.

3d. That Mr. Albert R. Schofield, of Philadelphia, was instrumental in inducing Tatlow Jackson to believe that the employment of money was customary and necessary in procuring legislation at Harrisburg; that the said bill could not be passed without the employment of money, and that at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the said money was placed in his possession.

4th. That upon the exposure made by Senators Beardslee and Hopkins, and the immediate appointment of this committee of investigation, the said twenty-five thousand dollars were returned intact to Mr. Jackson.

5th. That the additional five thousand dollars were retained in the hands of Mr. Geo. Northrop, and subsequently divided among Messrs. Northrop, Witte and Schofield, and that no part of it, the said five thousand dollars, was returned to Mr. Jackson.

6th. That the Atlantic and Great Western railroad Company, as such, was not, so far as now known, responsible for any part of this transaction, nor does any blame attach to the company therefor.

And 7th. That none of the money was paid to or received by any member or officer of either branch of the Legislature or of the Government.

IS THERE a Bible Society in New York? If so, it will please present a copy of the scriptures to the New York *World* and New York *Times*, and we will take up a collection to pay the expenses. The *World* for instance, quotes the Bible in this ridiculous manner:

"Can a fig tree, my brethren," remonstrates an apostle in one of the canonical epistles, "can a fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries, either a vine figs?"

On the same day the *Times* quotes a scriptural declaration as a mere vulgar aphorism which it probably never dreamed of finding in the sacred volume. It says;

"John Bright will yet live to refute the aphorism that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house."

MR. EDGAR COWAN used to pride himself on his cultivation. On Monday last he disclosed the lapse from good breeding and good sense, induced by his late associations, by making this statement in the Senate:

"It was now proposed, after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race."

We know of no penal law which forbids a Senator to debase himself by that style of argumentation; but when a man like Mr. COWAN resorts to it, the fact is apparent that he has sunk into a pit from which his extrication is hopeless.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, on Monday, in the Senate, said:

"Certain newspapers had advocated the use of Government patronage to influence the action of Congress. He would say to everybody who had that thought in their brain, that the people of this country are not in any temper to be sold. They have decided that negroes shall not be bought and sold; and they are unanimous that the Senators and Representatives shall not sell themselves for Government patronage. If there is anybody in the country who wishes to buy or sell, he will find the American people will blast him with withering scorn and indignation."

No truer words have been uttered in Congress, or out, for six months.

COMPLAINT is made in Conservative circles that Mr. STEVENS' resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further measures are necessary to enforce obedience to the law and observance of the test oath, is personal, having special reference to the Secretary of the Treasury. We have no sympathy with this sensitiveness. If any man ought to set an example of rigid obedience to the laws it is that man who is charged with an important function in the administration of the government. It is a bad doctrine that common vagabonds are to be punished for disregarding the laws, and high functionaries to be allowed to do as they will.

A DECISION.—In Franklin county, no many days ago, Judge KING made a decision rendering of no effect the law of Congress forfeiting citizenship of deserters from the military service. The Judge held that the forfeiture could not be inflicted without due process of law; and that due process must be interpreted to mean conviction of the offence by some competent tribunal. That is good sense, and undoubtedly good law.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Governor CURTIN's health, prior to his departure for Cuba, was so unsatisfactory that he did not undertake the preparation of his annual message to the Legislature. It is understood that he is now employed upon it, and that it will be sent to the two Houses on Monday next.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The Huntingdon *Journal* declares in favor of General GEARY as the Union candidate for Governor.

The Crawford *Journal* is for the Hon. H. C. JOHNSON.

STATE NEWS.

THE quantity of anthracite coal mined and sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1865 was 9,482,396 tons. This is but a slight increase upon the amount reported in 1860 (stated in the census at 9,267,332 tons,) but there is a great difference in the value in favor of 1865, and the wealth of our State has been greatly increased by the products of our coal regions. The interest has attained national importance by its extent and usefulness, and has involved an amount of capital in the purchase and working thought out and judicious, that there is no other coal trade. For terms and particulars, apply to D. OWENS, or J. KENNEDY, in Federal street, Allegheny. ja23:3md

Northern Baptists and Reconstruction.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Among all your subscribers it would be difficult for you to find one who reads your paper with more of interest or who gives to the general scope and drift of its editorial policy a heartier endorsement than the writer of these lines.

But an article in the morning's issue headed "Southern and Northern Baptists," is so unfair and so well calculated to leave a false impression, that I feel called upon to notice it.

In the first place permit me to say, that the Baptist denomination at the North, has stood by the Government during the past four eventful years, in a solid phalanx. Their loyalty has been like "gold, well refined," and alloyed with even less than the average per cent. of the "copperish" element which has been so prevalent. The Baptist conventions of almost every northern State, (if indeed there be any exception) have passed resolutions which have been clear and lofty in their utterance in favor of the Government, and the unanimity and hearty approbation of the late lamented Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln. The same is true of all of our Religious Organizations at the North, while not a single one of our Denominational Journals has failed or faltered in bearing up the flag of our fathers, and in counseling the adoption of every proper means to vindicate its honor and to make its triumphs at once glorious and perpetual. There is scarcely another denomination in the entire North which can show so clean a record or which might not learn some good lessons from its careful study.

With regard to the *American Baptist Home Mission Society*, its policy as indicated in the resolution of its Board has nothing to justify suspicion but much to strengthen confidence. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society do sincerely desire, and will cordially welcome the co-operation of their Baptist brethren in the Southern States, in the glorious work of publishing *the gospel in all its fullness of doctrines, precept and practice, throughout the land; and all Christian efforts to enlighten and christianize every creature.*"

In other words it proposes to christianize the South and welcome Southerners and their influence and means as aids in the noble work of giving "the precepts and practice" of the Gospel to "every creature," black as well as white, throughout the entire South. Is there, can there be, any objection to Northern and Southern Christians laboring together in such a work?

As to *the plan* of co-operation it is not quite as the paper states from which you quote, taking Mr. McCarthy's own statement of it, as being the Southern plan.

While Southern Baptist organizations are to have *the nomination* of the missionaries within their borders, the Board of the Home Mission Society, in New York city alone has *the opposing* power, and expressly reserves *the right* to reject (missionaries) for heresy or present disloyalty." The point of union or conciliation is this, "that bygones shall be bygones," and that any man who *is right now*, on the great questions of liberty and union, shall go unchallenged to the work of giving the whole gospel to the white and black population of the South. Who can object to this platform as one for union in christian effort.

And permit me, in closing, to refer to the Rev. F. McCarthy, of Richmond. He was is the rebel army and yet he has written one of the noblest of letters on the subject of re-union, which has emanated from a southern heart and hand. He says:

"I firmly believe that *in theory* the Southern cause was just." He also says of slavery, "I believe it to be Scriptural, though I hold that forbidding slaves to read or preach and ignoring the marriage relation among them, was wrong towards the negro and sinful towards God."

Now, Messrs. Editors, how readily ought we to overlook these candid expressions of very weak but wicked theories, when on all present practical grounds, Mr. McCarthy's positions are so generous and patriotic.

Speaking of his changed views and convictions, he says: "My highest political wish is, 'The Union—one and inseparable—now and forever.' If I had children I would, from conscientious motives, teach them to revere the Government and the Flag. It is easy to see in the light of present events, that if we or our posterity are to be happy, the Government is to be supported and the Union is to be cemented in love. * * * Indeed it devolves upon Southern Baptists to show why they should not agree with the Union. The separation was occasioned by slavery, but slavery is a thing of the past. Its abolition, too, was so manifestly providential and blessed that but few, even of those who have suffered most by it, are disposed to condemn it."

Thus, I think it will appear that the article which was published this morning, was unintentionally unfair and unjust, and calculated to injure the fair fame of one of the largest and most loyal of the religious denominations of the North.

I also think that the references to Mr. McCarthy must, in the light of what has been supplied, be regarded as unkind and ungenerous to a manly southerner whose communications have blended in a degree, at times, truly tender, all that is sorrowful in regret for the past, with *all* that is fraternal and frank in a patriotic loyalty and love for the future.

While from my very soul I reject the tame, temporizing and dangerous political policy that rewards treason, that pardons unlicensed and untaught rebels by the muster rolls of their defeated but undisbanded regiments; while in politics, as in council,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	1 25			
Two times	1 50			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 00			
Five times	2 50			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 00			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

(CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	36 00	24 00	18 00	12 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

THE newspapers of the city have unanimously agreed upon this advance in the rates of advertising.

They have been forced into it by the increased price of everything that enters into the cost of making up a newspaper. Composition has just advanced 5 cents per 1000 ems, and the increase in the price of white paper alone is sufficient to justify the change in the prices of advertising. Since the time of the first change in advertising rates, prices of labor and material have nearly doubled, and the only alternative of newspaper publishers, at present is to do as all other dealers do, in similar circumstances. Even as it is, all'ough we are paying as much for materials and labor as the papers in other Western cities, the rates of advertising given above are twenty-five per cent. below those charged in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANOTHER INDEMNITY BILL.—Mr. Armstrong, of Bedford, has read a bill in place which will not probably meet with the support of the Legislature. It provides for the payment by the State of the damages sustained by the citizens of the Commonwealth in the summer of 1861, by the impressment of horses, wagons, forage, &c., by the militia ordered out by Governor Curtin to repel the invasion. It was supposed that the Legislature, last winter, settled this question of indemnity, but it appears that the persons residing on the border are still determined to secure payment if possible.

IT is understood that a bill will be introduced in the House some time during the present week for the military peace establishment of the United States. The principle of the new measure will arise, among other things, the disbarge of all colored troops, and provide for the retention of twelve regiments of colored troops, by merging them into and making them into the regular army. It will also be proposed to transform the regiments into the heavy artillery branch of the service.

THE ALLEGED "CANAL STREET THIEVES."—Yesterday forenoon Augustus Trisfam and Thomas Clark were brought before the superintendent at Bridgeport, on a bench warrant, and failed to plead or enter bail to the charge of grand larceny. They plead not guilty, and were placed under $25,000 bonds each to appear before the Supreme Court for trial. In default of procuring bail they were committed to jail. Their trial will probably take place at the March term of the court.—*Hartford Press, Jan. 19.*

A BOSS FOR NATURALISTS.—A letter has been received by the General Land Office, from the surveyor General, at Leavenworth, Kansas, stating that, on the 15th of January, there had been remitted to be compared, the lower end of the upper bone of a mastodon's fore leg found by H. C. F. Hackbush, United States Deputy Surveyor, in Nebraska Territory. The bone was found in longitude 93 west of G., latitude 42 deg. 30 min. north.

THE CASES OF THE LEADING REBELS.—The resolution of Hon. S. Williams, calling for the trial of the rebel leaders by military court, is intended to reach the case of Jeff. Davis and others, who will escape entirely if this is not done. It will be pressed until a bill is prepared and passed for that purpose. Mr. Williams believing that a fair with Davis' associates by a jury, would be worse than a farce.

THE Missouri *Democrat* says: "From authentic sources we learn that the government has concluded to garrison the forts and protect the routes on the plains with colored troops, of whom at least three full regiments will shortly be dispatched to the Indian country. The intention is to establish security to travelers and caravans, and put a final stop to the depredations of the savages."

IT is said that a large number of the mustered-out white soldiers at Baton Rouge, La., desire to remain in the south, and are determined to go to work on plantations to make cotton. The *Advocate* says that these men are hardy, industrious and energetic sons of the West, and, if given an interest in the crop, their labor on a plantation would be worth more than twice their number of freedmen.

Two brothers named Daniel and William Ilmball, employed on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, one as station engineer and the other as brakeman, have been arrested at Valparaiso, Indiana, for robbing the trains of a large amount of property. They have been in the habit of pilfering daily from the cars, and a large amount of plunder was found on their premises.

RENTS are so high throughout Georgia in the larger towns, that many persons are waiting for the smaller places, and dwellers are becoming scarce in the streets. A perfect reign of terror is prevailing in Augusta. Robberies, burglaries and murders are occurring continually by day as well as by night.

THE National Banks in Massachusetts, New York and other States, which have more than their apportionment of National currency, will probably have the amounts of notes which they are authorized to issue reduced, in order to effect a fair proportionment in the Southern States.

A COUPLE in Litchfield, Connecticut, lately tried to get divorced after ten years of wedded life, but in the course of the trial it appeared that they had never been legally married, and they gave up the idea of a divorce and were married in due form.

THE Revenue Commissioners will recommend the abolition of the tax on watches, carriages, plate, and other articles in Schedule A. They disapprove of the substitution of a tax on sales for the present income taxes.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.—Samuel B. Young, the general superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Saturday.

MR. RIDLEY of Troup introduced in the Georgia Legislature, a series of resolutions, recommending to President Johnson a general amnesty and pardon.

THE farmers of Bucks county, Pa., express apprehensions that the extreme cold weather of last Monday week will kill the peach trees.

THE wife of Boyd Winchester, a prominent Louisville lawyer, quieted her nerves—and ended her life—with chloroform the other night.

ONLY 377 names were registered in Galveston as voters. The San Antonio *Express* states that 1,798 voters were registered in Bexar county.

GENERAL BANKS proposes to report his resolution on the French Industrial Exposition, with an appropriation of only $30,000 for expenses.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th inst. says that an engineer and pontoon train were embarking there for the Rio Grande.

ELEVEN marauders have recently been captured, and given over to the civil authorities at Antonio, Texas.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty. Spices, Perfumey, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c.

Also, Agents for Metallic Roofing, Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

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OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

my20:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PURE WHITE LEAD,

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DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

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JUST RECEIVED, Swayne's HEALING OINTMENT,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Aqua De Magnolia for the Toilet,
Sterling's Ambrosia, for Restoring the Hair
New Extract for the Handkerchief,
The Lotus, very fine.
ALSO,
BEST STOUT PORTER, for medicinal use, from H & G. Hibbard, London, at the

Central Drug Store,

Corner of Ohio and Federal street, Allegheny, In the Market House.

ja17 GEORGE A. KELLY.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent of the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 82 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET and WATER STREETS.

LECTURES.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

RIGHT REV. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS,

BISHOP OF VERMONT.

Will deliver an address under the auspices of the TENNYSON CLUB, if

MASONIC HALL,

Friday Evening, Jan. 26th,

SUBJECT—MYSTERY.

Tickets for sale at the principal Music and Drug Stores. No reserved seats.

COMMITTEE:

J. R. BUTTERFIELD,	W. DWIGHT BELL,
THOS. M. BAYNE,	STEPHEN WOODS,
FRANK W. KENNEDY,	GEO. J. WHITNEY,
H. RICHARD KIRK,	
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Sec'y.	

ja24

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

PUTTY--VARNISH.

JOSH BILLINGS,

The celebrated Humorous Lecturer, will deliver a sermon on the above text, at

LAFAYETTE HALL,

Saturday Evening, Jan. 27th,

Tickets for sale at the principal Music and Drug Stores. No reserved seats.

COMMITTEE:

J. R. BUTTERFIELD,	W. DWIGHT BELL,
THOS. M. BAYNE,	STEPHEN WOODS,
FRANK W. KENNEDY,	G. J. WHITNEY,
H. RICHARD KIRK,	
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Sec'y.	

ja26

ALLEGHENY

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS,

The famous Welsh Temperance Orator, will deliver a Lecture under the auspices of the Allegheny Library Association, on

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30th,

IN EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,

SUBJECT—THE SOLDIER'S EMPTY SLEEVE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Drug and Book stores, at the Library Rooms and at the door. ja26:td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC,

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring the original color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style or fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has used the same. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *1st place in the list.* Being entirely vegetable, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers, herbs, berries, &c., beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

E. SELLERS & CO.,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Proprietors for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 429 Market street,

de17:tuthsneod&wT

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Bilious or Typhoid Fever, Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malarious poison of marshy districts.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritating influence, which, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cause" expels the poison from the system, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and most expeditious. It is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. In this he said of any other cure for Chills and Fever. It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dollar complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:tmwfw F

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Short, Muley and Hubbard Rolled STEEL, AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

☞ Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITHFIELD Streets, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and sharpening Saws; also, repairing of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:1y

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Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured large and commodious premises with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. Any mechanic in the country, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BRICK, TUBES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, &c. We are also sole manufacturers of HARSHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18:1y

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MANHOOD! HOW LOST—HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c. "Sent BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by *Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York.* Post Office Box 4,586. de26:1ysneod&wT

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

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Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS, AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, a new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap13y

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 75, Boston Post Office. mr26:1yd&w

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2,500 PAIRS OF

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SKATES,

In Every Variety, for Sale Low

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THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Skates and Sleighs,

Is at J. G. LAUER'S VARIETY AND TOY STORE, No. 101 Market street, near Fifth. Wholesale and Retail.

ja15

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM HENDERSON,

Continued success of the charming actress, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, late

MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,

Who will, by request, repeat her beautiful personation of Adrienne, the Actress.

THURSDAY EVENING, will be presented the beautiful five-act play, entitled

ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

Adrienne, an Actress.....Mrs. F. W. Lander.
(With a powerful cast.)

Friday, Benefit of Miss Davenport.

OPERA HOUSE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNIE EBERLE.

Positively the last night but two of the youthful Queen of Burlesque,

MISS FANNIE B. PRICE,

And the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. D. HANCHETT. First night of the great $5,000 prize play of Vesta.

THIS EVENING, January 25th, will be presented, the new and original fast drama of

VESTA.

Dance.....Little Lizzie.
To conclude with the one act farce of
OBJECT OF INTEREST.

The Female Poisoner Saturday afternoon. Admission 25 cents.

A BENEFIT TO THE POOR

OF

PITTSBURGH,

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

On THURSDAY EVENING, a benefit will be given to the poor of Pittsburgh, at CENTRAL SKATING PARK, Ninth Ward.

The entire net proceeds will be devoted to the above object. Let all attend. ja25:1td

CENTRAL SKATING PARK

NINTH WARD.

The management would respectfully announce that they have secured, for one week, commencing FEBRUARY FIRST,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

THE CONCORD SKATING QUEEN,

Miss MOORE has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs, old and young.

A GRAND MATINEE,

Will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Vase-Valse on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturings.

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents! Season tickets, FIFTY CENTS.

Ample room for 10,000 spectators.

Two papers of the day for notice of her arrival. ja27:1td

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INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

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THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN

AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL and accumulation of $1,500,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this amount no single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.

The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No policies issued after ten years, but policies continue good through life.

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Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and blank Applications will be furnished, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cause" expels the poison from the system, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and most expeditious. It is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. In this he said of any other cure for Chills and Fever. It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

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FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Accrued Premiums	971,000.
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Unsettled Claims	30,000.
Income for 1864	300,000.
Losses Paid since 1829	4,900,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.	

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INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

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ja11:1y

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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.

$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,

FOR A

CENUINE KID CLOVE.

This is a new make just introduced. Sold at whole sale or retail by

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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NEW HAIR NETS,

NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD,

Five new styles just received at

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DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
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At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

c13

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard, apple and peach, of two years' growth. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality—a fine quarry of No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Elizabeth Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 360 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 8 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, hog pen, &c., &c., and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of timber, and but a few miles distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two-story Log House and a large frame barn; 85 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large tract of timber. The land is of a good quality and would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; orchard, &c. A portion convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the improvements money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, land of the best quality; also a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad; 100 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; 50 acres under good state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best quality; 200 acres timbered, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers. The owner is here engaged in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 120 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. Will sell this property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
No. 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, FINE PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep, with Alley in the rear. FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

A CORNER STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. The property will either sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of

G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth street.

Real Estate Broker, and Insurance Agent,
au20:tmwf 81 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—One Engine, 15 inches diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with best and cold water force pump, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the best in the market.

Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7¼ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, self-oiling cups. One is new and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including ball and block, bearing bolts, guys, fittings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brace joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

1 Hoisting Engine, 10 HRS. To the amount of about ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter, 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,000 barrels each.

STANDARD REFINERY,
Oil City, Pa.
or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

FOR SALE.

THOSE TWO HANDSOME

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

Nos. 30 and 31, on the east side of WEST COMMON near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in the best manner, with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present in perfect order; one of the cleanest and most desirable locations in the city. Possession on the 1st of April, 1866. Enquire of

JAMES SEMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,
oc23:tf No. 55 Federal St., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, and contains 200 acres of the best quality of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

Call and see particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT,

TWO LARGE ROOMS, first FLOOR, No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM,

Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 89 Grant street. Enquire of

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.

ja13

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 82 AND 86 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS

OVER 86 AND 90 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jal8 No. 84 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

RESIDENCE ON FORBES ST. FOR SALE.—A well finished two story Brick Dwelling House, with pressed brick front and side, with two lots of ground 41 feet front by 96 feet deep to Linden street; contains parlors, large kitchen, three large chambers, bath room and finished attic, wardrobes, closets, bake-oven, &c., &c.; has also well papered and painted; is English linden shade trees, flower beds and shrubbery, pleasantly located two squares from Penn avenue, west of Chesnut street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja13 81 Market street.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Collins township, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, about 300 feet, same width on the Allegheny River, containing about 2¾ acres of land with a fine brick House, with eleven well finished rooms, a large frame stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house and other buildings; a variety of fruit trees. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the 1st day of April, 1866. Inquire further information enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
de8:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell sixty acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and adjoining the village of Sturgeon, a mile from the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.

This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
de 28 Wilkins Hall.

ONLY $12,000!—FOR SALE.—That Large TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING situated on Fifth avenue, built originally for a Boarding School. It is 50 feet wide, by 132 feet long, and contains large and small rooms to the number of twenty. Also, a large lot of ground, with shade trees, garden, shrubbery, &c. It would make a good country House for a family, or, if divided into lots, with the addition of back buildings, would make a row of good dwelling-houses. For further particulars, apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja13 81 Market Street.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—situated on the Grave-yard, fronting 70 feet on Franklin, having a front on Centre street of 125 feet; with 150 feet deep, upon which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK MILL. Engine and Boiler all complete and in good order. Also, two Brick Dwelling houses, inquire on the premises.

JOHN W. McKEE & BRO.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street, near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable.

ja10:tf B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, two good cellars, porch, four rooms on second floor, bath room, finished attic; water fixtures in three rooms; 27 feet front by 120 deep, fronting on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and location, apply to

JAMES SEMPLE & SONS, 51 Market st.
ja11

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE. Those two neat Dwellings, Nos. 114 and 116, fronting on Elm and Congress streets, are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

Also, Two neat Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 2, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, finished in good style and offered low.

Also, that splendid two story Dwelling, No. 140, fronting on Allegheny river, and large lot.

Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

$4,500, DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1¾ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good

ittsburgh Gazette,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

AVELERS' GUIDE.

Departure of Trains.

nia Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
2:30 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
10:00 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
2:00 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
2:30 p m	1st Penn Accom..	7:55 a m
4:30 p m	2d Wall Accom...	8:50 a m
5:00 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
7:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail..	12:35 p m
8:00 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
3d	Wall Accom...	1:50 p m
3:00 p m	Phil'a Express..	2:05 p m
3d	Penn Accom..	6:25 p m
3:00 p m	Altoona Accom.	
4	Emigt Train...	01:50 p m

The change at Allegheny Station every Sunday at 3 p m after returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.
8:00 a m	Fast Line	8:30 a m
8:00 a m	Mail	3:35 p m
2:30 p m	Express	12:35 a m
Steubenville Accommodation		Steubenville Accommodation ..
4:00 p m		10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
3:00 a m	Express	2:30 a m
1:00 p m	Express	9:15 p m
3:00 p m	Express	3:25 p m
7:15 a m	Mail	9:15 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:10 p.m.

Rochester, 2:15 p. m. New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Hillsville, 5:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
2:45 a m	Express	3:50 p m
2:00 p m	Express	9:15 p m
6:25 a m	Express	2:25 a m
Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 9:40 p. m.		

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
3:00 p m	Express	2:05 a m
11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	2:05 p m
6:45 a m	2d	

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
3:10 p m	Mail	8:10 a m
1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m
4:30 p m	Accommodation	1:40 p m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.		Arrives.
7:40 a m	No. 2 Express	6:35 a m
4:00 p m	Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.	

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
9 a m	4:00 p m 3:00 a m 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
9½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

40 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at reasonable rates. LIVERY STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:3yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Editions sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY. When more is demanded, it is imposition.

The Machinist's Strike in Baltimore.

The machinists in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now on a strike and have sent out a circular, setting forth the reasons for their action, and asking their fellow workmen in this city and vicinity to sustain them. Without designing to take sides with either party, we give the gist of the Baltimore Machinist's Circular, merely remarking that we have not heard the "other side." The following is what the Baltimore machinists say in defense of their action:

"The Machinists in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, now on a strike, desire to state our grievance to our fellow mechanics, and property interests are the same. All the private shops of our city pay to their employees time and half time, or an hour for every hour of labor performed after 6 o'clock P. M., excepting the time and a quarter time, or four hours for a half day, and we were required to continue our work to 9 o'clock P. M., without the privilege of going to our supper.

"For some time previous to the holidays no over-time has been done, but on Thursday, the day before Christmas, the foreman of the men that night-work would commence on that date, but the men refused unless they received the compensation that was received elsewhere, which was refused."

As a matter of news, we were informed yesterday, that on Monday last, certain iron establishments in this city had been commanded the following reduction in prices now paid: One dollar per ton in boiling; 12½ per cent. in blooming; 15 per cent. in nailing, and 20 per cent. in sheet rolling. The new tariff of prices to go into effect on Saturday next. What the result will be we are unable to say, but sincerely hope that the employers and employees may be able to arrange their differences amicably, without resort to a "strike," in which event both must, in the end, be the losers. Should any one wish additional information with regard to the difficulties in Baltimore, they can call on Mr. J. R. Dickey, of the El Dorado.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Wednesday, January 25.—Before Judge Wilson McCandless.

The only business transacted in this Court to-day was the release of the bondmen of Prentice, indicted for passing counterfeit money, he having appeared, was tried and acquitted.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday next, when motions will be heard and argued.

DISTRICT COURT, Wednesday, January 25.—Before Judge Mellon.

The only case before this Court to-day was that of M. H. Powell vs. John H. Little, action for damages sustained by the cracking of a well. After the trial had progressed for a time, the plaintiff abandoned his case, when the Court adjourned until Thursday at nine o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Wednesday, January 25th.—Before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of S. M. Ellis & sons vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—reported yesterday—the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs for the sum of $627 33.

The case of Thos. Kelley vs. the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad Company, was called up, but the parties not being ready for trial, the case went over to another term.

This was the last case on the list, and the Court will consequently commence the next term with a clean record. During the summer months the business got somewhat behind; but by the exertions of Messrs. Stewart, Millon and Stone, and by the late able District Attorney, Mr. M. Kirkpatrick, as well as by the present incumbent, Col. Levi Bird Dull, the docket has been cleared, and on the first of February a "new leaf will be turned."

Thursday's docket.—In the case of Hope B. Hand & Co., vs. Rhodes Administrators, heretofore fully reported, the jury returned a verdict for $8,282 00

This branch of the Court has also about "squared the books" and will have a few days time to visit the skating park, or other innocent amusements.

Sundry Cases.

Alderman Taylor opened his court yesterday morning, and disposed of a variety of cases. First came Peter Shrieber who made oath that John Frauenhobz had passed a counterfeit note upon him, of the denomination of five dollars, the same being upon the Bank of Chambersburg, and that he believed that Frauenhobz was aware at the time he passed it, that it was a spurious note. The bill was so badly executed that it carried its worthlessness upon its face. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Frauenhobz.

The next case was a matrimonial squabble. Daniel Drumm and Paulina Drumm are man and wife, and as such should live together cherishing to each other that affection which is supposed naturally to belong to the married state. But such unfortunately is not the case. Daniel for some reason or reasons unknown has become wearied of his beautiful spouse. He wishes to come Mississippi over her, that is, repudiate her. But she will not be repudiated. She calls upon the 'squire and makes known her troubles, and he a good soul—issues a warrant for the arrest of Dan.

Our next is a little case of false pretense. Frederick Pflum sold Bernard Nogh four lots, on which Nogh paid $200, in part payment. Pflum agreed to give Nogh a good and sufficient title to the property, but now for some reason, he refuses to do so. Nogh says that Pflum obtained the money by fraud, and demanded his arrest. A partial hearing of the case was had, when Pflum was held for a further hearing.

Accident at the Cemetery—A Man Killed.

An accident occurred yesterday morning at the Allegheny Cemetery, by which a man lost his life. The facts as we learn them from Mr. Chislett are as follows: Mr. C. has in his employ at the Cemetery, quite a number of men, several of whom he has employed in removing old trees and other objects which tend to disfigure the grounds. Yesterday morning Patrick Corley, Patrick Riley and two Germans went to the upper part of the Cemetery to remove a couple of chestnut trees that stood there. This is done by grubbing them up. They commenced on one, and when it was nearly ready to fall, Corley and Riley went to the other, which stood but a few steps off, leaving the Germans to finish the job. While at work at their tree, Corley asked Riley if he did not think their position was dangerous in case the tree fell, to which Riley replied, "not at all." A short time after the Germans cried out, that the tree was falling, and Corley and Riley started to run in opposite directions. Riley escaped unhurt, but poor Corley was struck in the forehead by a dead branch of the falling tree, which sunk deep into his brain, killing him instantly. Corley was an Irishman, sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and two grown up sons, one of whom is in Minnesota. He has been in the employ of Mr. Chislett for about fourteen years, and was highly esteemed for his trustworthiness, sobriety, honesty and industry. His body was removed to his late residence near the Catholic Church, Lawrenceville, where the Coroner held an inquest over the remains.

Demorest's Monthly.—Pittock sends us this invaluable Monthly for February. The ladies all know its worth, and we need not say more than that the present number is equal to its predecessors. For sale by Pittock, Fifth street.

Narrow Escape from Death—Four Females Nearly Suffocated by an Escapement of Gas—How it Happened.

A singular circumstance occurred on Tuesday night, in the First Ward, Allegheny, which came near resulting fatally to the lives of four females. A short distance below the gas house, on Rebecca street, a row of ten tenement houses were erected within the past ten years, by Mr. Daniel Ritchey. These houses, known as "Ritchey's Block," are all occupied, and are located a short distance below the gas house. A short time since the gas main was extended past the row in the direction of Manchester, and but one house in the block, the first one East, occupied by Mr. Owens, had the gas carried into the building. On Tuesday evening the gas pipe in the cellar commenced leaking, and soon the whole volume communicated to the adjoining cellars and ultimately perforated and filled all the tenements in the row. Mr. Owens promptly notified the Superintendent of the Gas Works of the fact, who sent a man to remedy the evil. On examining into the matter he reported that he could do nothing until the following day, telling Mr. Owens at the same time that it would not be safe during the night. Acting upon this hint, Mr. O. notified all the tenants in the block of the state of affairs.

The third house in the block from that of Mr. Owens, is occupied by Mr. McGraw. On retiring for the night, Mrs. McGraw and her three daughters, Jennie, Sade and Mary, occupied the front room on the second floor in which there was no fire, and the chimney had been "stopped up" with paper, merely closed, the ladies, despite the inodorous atmosphere, were soon in the most profound slumber, all unconscious of the danger which awaited them. About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Mary McGraw awoke, and knowing that it was near the regular breakfast hour, attempted to rise but upon reaching the floor fell in a swoon. This aroused her mother, who on attempting to go to her assistance, shared a like fate. Mr. Robert McGraw, who occupied an adjoining room, attracted by the noise of the falls, hurried to their rescue, only to find his mother and sister prostrate on the floor insensible, and his other two sisters in the bed unable to move.

He promptly threw open the windows and used such appliances as suggested themselves for the restoration of the sufferers. In a short time Miss Mary was sufficiently restored to walk down stairs, but Miss Jennie and Sada were unable to leave their room during the day. The mother was also in a feeble condition during the forenoon. Whilst there are no serious doubts entertained of their speedy recovery, still their escape is more miraculous under the circumstances. Had they slept one hour longer, it would, in all probability have been a fatal one. Had not the fire in the chimney had not been stopped up and the windows raised slightly, so that the gas could have escaped, the consequences would have been likewise serious. This precaution was taken by all the other residents in the block, and even by the main portion of the McGraw family, who suffered but little inconvenience beyond the bad odor pervading the room.

We may be in error, but it seems to us that it would have been a simple, easy matter for the men at the gas house, on receiving notice, to have turned off the gas in the service pipe, thus avoiding the possibility of smothering the entire inmates of a block containing ten dwellings.

Book Table.

"CORA BELMONT; or the Sincere Lover. A true story of the heart. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro."

This is a copy-righted work, and presumably American. It has something of the sensational style about it, but is by no means puerile power, and fully up to the average of ordinary modern works of fiction. The author has succeeded in presenting a very interesting and absorbing story.

For sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

"THE CROCK OF GOLD. By Martin Farquhar Tupper. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro."

Here is Monsieur Touson come again. We had hoped that we had seen the last of Tupper, but here he is, in a clear reprint, the two volumes above quoted being printed in paper covers at the cheap price of 75 cents each. Those who admire dish-water philosophy and the weakest and most miserable of all twaddle, can here gratify their taste at an extremely low price. Tupper has had his day as admirers of Tupper, or his works would not be reprinted. To all such we say, go and buy these volumes, and may heaven have mercy on your souls!

For sale by H. Miner, Fifth street, next door to Postoffice.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for February, handsomely illustrated and full of good matter, is for sale by Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, has been received and is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street.

THE NEW YORK MAGAZINE AND ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF FASHIONS, is the title of the last new candidate for public favor. The number for January is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED Monthly Magazine, for February, we have received, through W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street.

PETERSON'S Ladies' International Magazine for February, is for sale at Gildenfenney's, No 45 Fifth street.

A LIGHT UNDER A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro.

For sale by H. Miner.

Consecration of Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, D. D.

To-day a religious service of more than ordinary impressiveness will take place at Trinity Church, near the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, Rev. Charles E. Swope, Rector. The occasion is the consecration of Right Rev. John Barratt Kerfoot, D. D., as first Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Dr. Kerfoot was nominated to this high office by the Protestant Episcopal Convention which met in this city last December. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the House of Bishops. Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., presiding, and Rev. P. Neff Balch, D. D., of the parish of the consecration. But it is not our purpose to do so at present. We only wish to direct attention to the excellent opportunities afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad to those desiring to attend the consecration. All who can do so should leave the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, as after that hour the usual passenger trains will be run. Those who are now unable to get to-day, and who must from necessity remain in the cities.

Miss Evans.

Miss Susannah Evans, of whose ability as a public speaker the press furnishes us with the most convincing testimony, is thus spoken of by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, who arranged a lecture for the gifted young oratress in Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn:

"*Orator* is not the word exactly. She is a modest, unassuming, unpretending girl, with a voice, a pleasant face, and a warm Christian heart. She talks right on, with the utmost simplicity, and occasionally indulges in pun-trap and buffoonery, and when she is through, full grown men are impressed by her artless eloquence, and 'a little child leads them.'

"I confess that I felt a little misgivings when I introduced the little maid with her jockey and scarlet feather to the pulpit, especially as the house was crammed with nearly two thousand souls. But I was speedily reassured when with the salt of true religion, and it would have aided, rather than hindered, the deepest revival feeling."

Her history is singular. She is a native of Aberdare, Wales; her father was a dram-seller and a drunkard. A Sunday School recitation pronounced by her at an anniversary, was the means of his reformation. Discovering that she possessed a gift for persuasive speaking, she began at twelve years to address her Welsh country-folk on Temperance. In London and Manchester she was soon welcomed by crowds of auditors, and last year she determined on a mission to America. Large audiences have congregated to hear her, in Brooklyn, New York, New Haven, Boston and Rhode Island, and she is overwhelmed with invitations to lecture.

She is a finished elocutionist, a poet and a philanthropist. For proof of the latter fact, the following incident is related: A soldier, who lost both his arms in the charge on Fort Stedman, was obliged at the close of the war, to appeal to the generosity of the public for his support. Miss Evans delivered a lecture for his benefit at Cooper Institute, New York, which has taken his name forever from the tongue of the soldier. The caption of the lecture was "The Soldier's Empty Sleeve.' The subject affords a wide range of topics, which the fair lecturer handles with much skill and interest.

We are gratified to learn that we are to have an opportunity of hearing this talented young woman. The Allegheny Library Association have secured an engagement for Tuesday evening, 30th inst., when she will deliver her lecture entitled, "The Empty Sleeve," in Concert Hall. We have no doubt that the house will be crowded.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

In *Select Council*.—Present, Messrs. Drum, Hall, Blackburn, Lowry, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas, and President McBrier.

The President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the managers of the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the right of way through the city.

Mr. Myler, chairman of the committee, presented a report, together with an ordinance, granting the required right of way. The report was accepted, and the ordinance read three times and finally passed. Common Council concurred.

A petition requesting the Legislature to repeal the act vacating Abbell street and Barkus alley, in the Second ward, was read and adopted. C. C. concurred.

On motion, adjourned.

In *Common Council*: Present, Messrs. Campbell, Heckadorn, Hanna, Fahnestock, G. N. Miller, Wm. Miller, Megrue, Moyer, McDonald, Biddle, Cottell, Walter, and President Benney.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within the limits of the limits of the city. Objections being raised, the ordinance was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the City Solicitor was instructed to prepare a bill, to be presented to the Legislature, providing for the assessment of a tax on all stocks, of five mills on the dollar, for city purposes. Select Council concurred.

Mr. Heckadorn offered a resolution providing for the erection of four additional public gas lamps in each ward in the city, which was adopted.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to construct an iron railing around the tunnel under the railway at the intersection of Webster and Craig streets, in the First ward. Adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

Man Killed.—A man in the employ of Mr. John Chislett, Superintendent of Allegheny Cemetery, was killed this forenoon, while felling a tree in the cemetery. The tree fell upon him, and when discovered he was dead. The deceased resided at Hatfield.

Allegheny Temperance League.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League, was held on Tuesday evening, in the East Commons Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Herbert presided, and Prof. Squires acted as Secretary.

The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Mr. King. He set forth in an able manner, the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, and appealed eloquently to the young to practice total abstinence as their only safety.

Addresses were also made by Messrs. Thomas Smith and F. Heckert, Prof. Eaton and Rev. Mr. Lucas. Messrs. Smith, Cochran and Charles were appointed a committee to report the amount of intoxicating liquors sold in Allegheny county, and the cost to the county of pauperism and crime resulting therefrom.

This was one of the best meetings of the League, and increased earnestness and hopefulness was manifested in the good cause.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, February 6th, at the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. A. E. Bell, D. D., will lecture on the duty of the church in relation to intemperance.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

The Scarcity of Houses—Homes in the Country—Our Railroad Facilities.

The fact that there are at least one thousand families in the two cities without separate dwellings, coupled with the more important fact that rents are still rapidly increasing, has induced many persons to discuss the propriety of seeking homes in the country. There is a prospect that, for a year or more at least, dwellings will be getting scarcer and scarcer, for the reason that the population is increasing rapidly, while the high prices for building material and labor prevent many from putting up dwellings. During the past few years the number of new dwellings erected has not been sufficient to supply the demands made upon it by the natural increase of families, and make up the deficiency caused by the demolition of dwellings in the business portions of the cities. It is singular that, notwithstanding the very pressing demand for houses, and the fact that rents have been doubled and trebled, capitalists are not investing largely in this species of property. Two or three companies have been formed for the purpose of building blocks of tenements suitable for mechanics and laborers, and if the projectors of these enterprizes meet with the requisite success in disposing of the stock, several large blocks may be erected during the coming summer. But a dozen blocks, large as they may be built, will not supply the demand, and there are strong reasons for believing that rents will rule very high for years to come. Every man who is able to build a house in the city should do so, and every man who has the means to build in the country, and has a business pursuit will afford him opportunity for living there, should do so. Hundreds of families have already sought homes on the lines of our various railroads, and thousands and thousands more still remaining in our overcrowded cities who might now be enjoying the comforts and pleasures of country life. There are few who, possessing the requisite means, would live anywhere outside the cities, but, without trying the experiment, they jump at the conclusion that they cannot live conveniently in the country and do business in the city. The professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, and all others who can, when occasion requires it, command their own time, can live quite as conveniently within a few miles of the city as they can inside the city limits, and much more conveniently than in the suburbs, where many business men now reside. The facilities afforded by railroad lines have been largely increased of late, and will be still further increased as the population swells in the villages and at the stations along the lines. Let us take, for instance, our principal line, the great Pennsylvania Railroad, which furnishes so important an outlet to our city populations. There are twelve passenger trains run on this road—eight of which afford special accommodation to the local passenger business. A person who has his habitation anywhere between the city line and Wall's Station, a distance say of fifteen miles, can reach the depot at half-past six, at eight, at nine, and at fifteen minutes past ten every morning. In the afternoon there are accommodat on trains arriving at two, at half-past six, and at eleven o'clock at night. The outgoing trains are at six-forty, seven-twenty, eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon; at three-ten, four twenty-five, and six-fifteen in the afternoon. The train which leaves at three-ten in the afternoon makes but few stoppages, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and stops at all intermediate stations on the road. It leaves Wall's station at five minutes past seven, and at five in the afternoon, and reaches the city at eight in the morning, and at half past six in the evening. This same train leaves every night at ten o'clock forty minutes, thus enabling all who wish to spend an evening in the city an opportunity to return to their homes the same night. In addition to the Wall and Penn accommodation trains, there is a daily train to Johnstown and another to Altoona, stopping at all regular stations. There is also a train every hour between Wall's and this city, which is run for the special accommodation of those wishing to attend church in the city, or at the intermediate points. The train leaves Wall's at half-past fifteen and reaches this city at ten-fifteen, leaving again at one in the afternoon. In New York, Philadelphia and Boston it is not unusual for professional men, merchants, and others, to reside twenty, thirty, and forty miles distant, and yet visit the city daily; and the day is fast coming when not only numerous Pittsburghers will be found hunting country seats at Penn station. We need not, in this connection, adduce any arguments to prove the advantages of the country over the city as a place for "a home." Throwing pecuniary considerations aside, how people prefer the country; but, where money-making is the sole object, there are many who argue that the city is preferable. The cost of living in this is a measure upon the *style*, and those who adopt the sensible plan of "living within their means, will have no fears on this score. Of one thing we may rest assured, and as a result on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad will undoubtedly advance in the future as rapidly as it has in the past, and those who are fortunate as to possess it will profit in proportion to the quantity secured. The growth of the various villages and stations within a score of the city, has been quite marked of late, and with the present "famine" for houses will be very largely increased. We might speak, also, of the grandeur of the scenery, the richness of the soil, the character of the society, the elegance of many of the residences, and other points of attraction, but it is not our purpose to do so at present. We only wish to direct attention to the excellent opportunities afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad to those desiring to purchase homes along the line of the road. All who can do so should leave the city at once, and thus make room for those who are now unable to get houses, and who must from necessity remain in the cities.

Miss Evans.

Miss Susannah Evans, of whose ability as a public speaker the press furnishes us with the most convincing testimony, is thus spoken of by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, who arranged a lecture for the gifted young oratress in Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn:

"*Orator* is not the word exactly. She is a modest, unassuming, unpretending girl, with a voice, a pleasant face, and a warm-Christian heart. She talks right on, with the utmost simplicity, and occasionally indulges in pun-trap and buffoonery, and when she is through, full grown men are impressed by her artless eloquence, and 'a little child leads them.'

"I confess that I felt a little misgivings when I introduced the little maid with her jockey and scarlet feather to the pulpit, especially as the house was crammed with nearly two thousand souls. But I was speedily reassured when with the salt of true religion, and it would have aided, rather than hindered, the deepest revival feeling."

Her history is singular. She is a native of Aberdare, Wales; her father was a dram-seller and a drunkard. A Sunday School recitation pronounced by her at an anniversary, was the means of his reformation. Discovering that she possessed a gift for persuasive speaking, she began at twelve years to address her Welsh country-folk on Temperance. In London and Manchester she was soon welcomed by crowds of auditors, and last year she determined on a mission to America. Large audiences have congregated to hear her, in Brooklyn, New York, New Haven, Boston and Rhode Island, and she is overwhelmed with invitations to lecture.

She is a finished elocutionist, a poet and a philanthropist. For proof of the latter fact, the following incident is related: A soldier, who lost both his arms in the charge on Fort Stedman, was obliged at the close of the war, to appeal to the generosity of the public for his support. Miss Evans delivered a lecture for his benefit at Cooper Institute, New York, which has taken his name forever from the tongue of the soldier. The caption of the lecture was "The Soldier's Empty Sleeve.' The subject affords a wide range of topics, which the fair lecturer handles with much skill and interest.

We are gratified to learn that we are to have an opportunity of hearing this talented young woman. The Allegheny Library Association have secured an engagement for Tuesday evening, 30th inst., when she will deliver her lecture entitled, "The Empty Sleeve," in Concert Hall. We have no doubt that the house will be crowded.

Tennyson Club Lectures.

The Tennyson Club announce, through their Lecture Committee, that the Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, will deliver a lecture on Friday evening next, at Masonic Hall, on the subject "Mystery." The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Mr. King. He set forth in an able manner, the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, and appealed eloquently to the young to practice total abstinence as their only safety.

Addresses were also made by Messrs. Thomas Smith and F. Heckert, Prof. Eaton and Rev. Mr. Lucas. Messrs. Smith, Cochran and Charles were appointed a committee to report the amount of intoxicating liquors sold in Allegheny county, and the cost to the county of pauperism and crime resulting therefrom.

This was one of the best meetings of the League, and increased earnestness and hopefulness was manifested in the good cause.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, February 6th, at the South Common Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. A. E. Bell, D. D., will lecture on the duty of the church in relation to intemperance.

Another "Confidence" Game.

Jacob Lapp, shoemaker, residing on Grant street, appeared at the Mayor's office to-day, holding in his hand a little paper box, which contained a glittering chain, breast-pin and ear-rings, done up in cotton. Jacob stated that a German fellow-countryman, who had only been a few weeks in the country, and found himself "dead broke," called at his shop and proposed that he should loan him ten dollars, taking in pledge the aforesaid jewelry, as gold security. The stranger was to return for the jewelry in two weeks, as it was very valuable, and he would not part with it under any consideration. Jacob, confiding in his honesty, let him depart. Jacob, in order to make his mind easy as to the value of the jewelry, took it to a jeweler, and was terrified to learn that it was the worst kind of "bogus," not worth a cent. Jacob began to realize that he had been "sold," and his object in visiting the Mayor's office was to get the "sharper" arrested. He did not care so much about the loss of the ten dollars, (as he offered a reward of five dollars to any officer who would make the arrest,) but he hated most terribly to have the wool pulled over his eyes in the manner described.

Distressing Accident.

On Tuesday, as Rebecca, daughter of John M. Killen, Esq., one of the Eighth ward, was engaged in sweeping a hearth, the broom caught fire, and in putting her foot upon it to extinguish the fire her dress caught, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Her sister Amelia, with great presence of mind, threw a blanket around her, but the poor girl was so burned that Rebecca attempted to flee from the house. Amelia then caught her, threw her down, and smothered the flames with a blanket, but not until the child had been badly burned. The injured girl is thirteen years of age, while her sister, who exhibited such remarkable presence of mind, is but twelve. Dr. Hazlett rendered all the surgical attention that was necessary, and it would have been impossible for any one to render her more unremitting attention than she received at the hands of the kind physician.

New Chime of Bells.—The Congregation of Trinity Church, Episcopal, on Sixth street, have received from the foundry, in Troy, New York, a chime of four beautiful bells. They will be hung in the church this morning, on the occasion of the consecration of the newly elected Bishop, Kerfoot. The largest bell, A, is the Bishop's bell, and bears the following inscription: "I ring my first peal in the first year of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, to the honor of its Bishop, Right Reverend John Kerfoot, D. D. *Vestis eruleumis Dominus.*

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY Jan. 24, 1866.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 1881's	103 00	—
U. S. 5-20's, old	102 00	—
U. S. 7-30's	98 50	—
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series	98 00	—
U. S. Certificates	97 50	—
Gold	138 00	—
Connellsville Sixes	81 00	—
Connellsville Bonds	70 00	—
Butler County Sixes	85 00	—
Monongahela Insurance	—	42 00
Cash Insurance	—	53 00
Monongahela Bridge Company	28 00	—
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10 00	—
Connellsville R. R. Stock	10 00	—
Citizens' Insurance	85 00	—
Exchange National Bank	84 00	—
M. & M. National Bank	58 00	—
Peoples National Bank	100 00	—
Bank of Pittsburgh	99 00	—
Fourth National Bank	—	113 00
Third National Bank	124 00	—
Commercial National Bank	—	110 00
Mechanics' National Bank	—	72 00
Fleming & Blood Oil	25	—
Fleming & Blood Farm	—	75 00
Cooper Fire Arms Co	—	25 00

The eastern stock markets are unsettled and feverish. The uncertainty hanging over the loan bill before Congress, what will be stricken out, and what retained or added, occasions equal incertitude in the movements of board and on the street.

The last news from Europe are also construed unfavorably. The London *Times* speaking for the old lady, on Threadneedle street, as well as out of its own venom against everything American, raises a note of warning against the heavy investments being made in our favorite Five Twenty bonds. Instead of gold, which we had a right to expect in return for our goods, these securities, nearly twice bonds are coming in upon us by the million. The old lady's work-bag grows scarce of change and frightened at the prospect the rate of interest is put up to 8 per cent. The Bank of France, too, moved by like fears, has tried by raising the rate of interest to check the flow of capital to this country. Temporary barriers of this sort will avail nothing. Confidence in the stability of our Government is re-established in Europe, and nothing but our own folly now can prevent a flow of capital to our shores such as never occurred in the past. Too great haste in the way of contraction, a resort to expedients to hasten what is returning to us fast enough for the business interests of the country, specie payments, will retard the steady movement towards lower prices, and a lessening national debt. Gold has been firm throughout the day at 139½ in New York. Our brokers were buying at 137½ @138. Gold-bearing bonds without change, seven Thirty notes scarce at 98¾@99¼.

The home stock market was unusually dull—scarcely a transaction reached our ears during the day. Railway shares drooping—sales of Fort Wayne at 93. New York rates 92@92½. No late sales of low priced Railways—quotations vary but little from day to day. Columbia oil stock 24 bid, 24½ asked—no sales reported. 25c bid for Fleming & Blood Farm—12c for Cherry Run & Pit-hole. Cherry Run Central held at about 35.

—Another new and fairly executed counterfeit of the twenty-five cent postage currency has made its appearance. In view of the immense number of forged Treasury notes now in circulation, it will be found advisable to exercise extreme caution in taking any of this description, particularly by gas-light.

—The Newark *Advertiser* warns the public against a carefully executed $20 note on one of the National Banks of New York, soon to make its appearance. The *Advertiser* says it has been prepared by skilful engravers, and will be given to to the professional "shovers" probably within a few days. Great vigilance will be required by the detection of these notes, as they will undoubtedly be master-pieces of their kind.

—A Washington correspondent of an exchange paper says:

The Ways and Means Committee have before them a proposition to modify the income tax. It is proposed either to reduce the tax on incomes or substitute some other mode such as a tax on sales. The committee have thus far given the subject very little attention, although they are daily receiving petitions and other documents urging speedy action in the matter. There will be no action by them until they receive a report of the Special Commission which has been engaged for several months in collecting information in regard to the whole question of internal taxation. Their report is expected at the treasury department in the course of a few days, from whence it will be transmitted to the Ways and Means Committee at once. Upon the question of changing the tax on incomes, the commission are understood to be decidedly opposed to any such measure. They are also opposed to the proposition imposing a tax on sales.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This week.	
Capital	$14,942,150	$14,642,150	No change.
Loans	47,260,428	47,254,022	Dec. $35,806
Specie	1,167,186	1,011,980	Dec.. 94,206
Legal-tend's	17,267,412	17,052,559	Dec.. 214,853
Deposits	36,947,700	36,314,653	Dec..633,047
Circulation	7,357,972	7,411,437	Inc.. 53,465

The bank statement for the past week shows a general decrease in the leading items, circulation alone excepted, which has augmented $53,465. The heaviest falling off is in deposits; these show a decrease of $633,047; the legal-tenders follow next, exhibiting a falling off of $214,853; the loans have diminished $35,805, and the specie $94,206.

—The New York *Tribune* still argues with considerable force and great persistency that the earnings of all the principal railway lines are bound to fall off. In its issue of Tuesday, we find the following:

Railway returns for the second week in January confirm the impression we have recently given in regard to the business of the current year. It is not pleasant, perhaps, to anticipate less profitable results on railway lines than during several years past, but it is in our judgment better to look at the facts as they are, whether stating them has an adverse effect on mere speculators or not. If our neighbors choose to ignore the plain features of the times, and to elaborate arguments in favor of railway speculation against the inevitable tides, according to those who write and think differently, motives which should not influence opinions in writing upon monetary affairs. We can only say we hope our neighbors will not act upon their opinions, and become interested for a rise in stocks. Our principal concern, however, is for the public; and in writing for that interest we hold it to be hazardous to speculate in railway stocks now, for the following reasons:

FIRST: Because the chances are strongly in favor of a large decrease in railway earnings through the year, particularly if, from any consequence of the restoration of trade by way of the Mississippi river, and partly from the loss of Government business incidental to a state of war. With this diminution of gross business we expect to see an equal diminution of net revenue and of business, because it is generally found that a large decrease in the materials or labor is likely to occur. At all events, it is not expected that materials and labor can decline in the same ratio, and hence we argue the reduction in earnings and dividends of railway shares will diminish during the year.

SECOND: Because we believe that Government securities, paying at the present gold premium about 8½ per cent per annum in currency, will prove to be a safer medium to invest money in than railway shares, which seldom pay over 8 per cent in currency, and which are now likely to diminish such dividends.

—The New York *Financial Chronicle* speaks in very high praise of the operation of the compound notes in reducing the redundancy of the currency. These notes have proved